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SIX NUREMBERG CRIMINALS TO LODGE APPEALS

PROSECUTORS ARE DISAPPOINTED BY ACQUITTALS

SOVIET STATEMENT ON DISSENTING JUDGMENT

Nuremberg, Oct. 1.—Ribbentrop, Sauckel and Seyss-Inquart, who were sentenced to death at the War Crimes Trial here, are to appeal for clemency, while Keitel, former chief of the High Command, will appeal for death by shooting instead of hanging, according to the United States News Service in Germany to-night. Hess's counsel will ask that his client's sentence of life imprisonment be quashed, and Doenitz will also appeal against his prison term of ten years. The executions will be carried out in Nuremberg on October 16.

News of the dissenting judgment at the Nuremberg trial, declared by the Soviet member of the Tribunal, Maj Gen P. T. Nikitchenko, caused minor diplomatic sensations in London.

Although the possibility of a dissenting judgment is provided for by the Tribunal's charter of constitution, which states that decisions be taken by a majority vote with a casting vote for the President, the remarkable smoothness of Big Four cooperation at Nuremberg had not prepared public opinion for any ultimate lack of agreement.

There is no essential reason why the expression of a minority vote by the Soviet Judge, condemning the acquittal of Sauckel, von Papen and Fritzsche and of the German Cabinet, General Staff and High Command, should have diplomatic repercussions.

But observers here to-night were reflecting that to-day the new international disagreement fails to exercise an influence on foreign policy.

Consequently there is some speculation as to whether the Soviet dissent from the verdict will reinforce the view held in Moscow that the de-Nazification is not sufficiently drastic in the Western zones.

In a statement issued to-night the Soviet Judge described Sauckel as a "swindler," who should have been convicted because he "consciously and deliberately supported the Nazi Party and actively aided in the seizure of power in Germany by the Fascists."

On von Papen, the second acquitted Nazi, the statement said that he had been proven guilty of helping the Nazis to come into power and had used his connections to solidify and strengthen Hitlerism and a terrorist regime in Germany.

"Von Papen faithfully served Hitler up to the very end, aiding Nazi plans of aggression with his ability and diplomatic skills," said the statement.

Bears Responsibility

The Soviet General added: "It therefore follows that von Papen bears considerable responsibility for the crimes of the Hitlerite regime."

The statement added: "It is not possible to ignore von Papen's role as agent provocateur in his capacity as German Ambassador in Turkey. In connection with the 1934 putsch, von Papen was accused of having helped to withhold the 'bloody murder secret from public opinion'."

Regarding Fritzsche, the third acquitted Nazi, the Soviet Judge said the verdict "contradicts both the evidence submitted and the actual state of affairs." "In Germany," the Judge said, "propaganda was invariably the factor in preparing and conducting acts of aggression and in training the German population to accept obediently criminal enterprises of Fascism. It is impossible to suppose that the supreme ruler of the Reich could appoint to the post of Director of Propaganda (Continued on Page 4)

Policy Problems Which Arise From Tribunal Findings

(By Robert Lloyd)

London, Oct. 1.—The aftermath of the Nuremberg trial has faced the Allied authorities with the need for a number of policy decisions concerning the fate of tens of thousands of Nazis provisionally detained for security reasons.

It had been expected that the Nuremberg verdict on the "criminal organisations" would create the legal basis for a permanent solution in all cases, whether the detained men are military leaders, SS men, high officials of the Nazi Government or Nazi Party activists.

In fact, it has done so in many of these cases, but not in all of them. The acquittals of both individuals and organisations in particular may force the Allies to consider whether a man can be free of criminal responsibility and yet so deeply politically implicated in the activities of the Nazi regime that it would be unsafe to let him loose upon Germany.

Under the Nuremberg verdict a man will be considered a member of a criminal organisation if he: 1. belonged to the Nazi corps of political leaders in a position of command, to the Gestapo or SD (Security Service) (Continued on Page 4)

Attempt To Seize Judgment Copies Fails

Nuremberg, Oct. 1 (UP).—The translators of the War Crimes Tribunal revealed to-day an attempt by unidentified persons to seize copies of the Nuremberg judgment last Sunday.

An Army Chaplain, Captain Joachim von Jastrow, who had direct charge of the final translation, said an automobile was followed to Zimndorf from the courthouse on Sunday and an attempt was made later the same day to halt it when it returned to the courthouse with important trial documents. Von Jastrow said the car was definitely being followed and they threw a "road block" in an attempt to stop the car. However, the vehicle was not stopped and the would-be assistants escaped unidentified.

Greek Demand For Frontier Adjustment Defeated

Paris, Oct. 1.—Greece's demand for a strategic adjustment of the Greco-Bulgarian frontier was defeated at the Paris Conference to-day. Her amendment before the Bulgarian Political and Territorial Committee was lost by eight votes to two, with three abstentions. The abstentions were Great Britain, India and New Zealand.

When the debate opened, Greece was bluntly accused by Russia of waging a military campaign against her own people and was told that she need fear no danger from a new and democratic Bulgaria.

The Greek representative said that his country considered her security was of paramount importance. The Russian representative retorted that the Greek Government should not create new difficulties for itself by creating difficulties for its neighbours.

Mr Jefferson Caffery, United States, said that the United States had grave doubts regarding the development of democracy in Bulgaria, and added that their evidence was to the contrary.

Mr J. A. Marjoribanks, Great Britain, said Britain felt very strongly that as Greece made a very valuable contribution to the war, she was above any country entitled to full security on her frontiers.

Decks have now been cleared for a full dress debate on the most controversial issue still unsettled, namely Trieste.

The committee, whose debate will be limited to a day and a half, has before it the final report of its sub-committee, which after 15 meetings has failed to reconcile the differing views on the future international status of the proposed free territory held by Britain, the United States and France on the one hand and Russia and Yugo-Slavia on the other.

The Yugo-Slav delegate to-night refused to accept the ruling of the chairman, Sir Joseph Bore (India) when the latter, at a meeting of the Balkan Economic Committee, used the special speed-up powers granted him by the Plenary session to close the debate on the Greek amendment.

The Yugo-Slav representative continued to shout: "The honour of my country is at stake" after the chairman had announced a vote would be taken. Finally, the chairman allowed the Yugo-Slav delegate's speech to be translated.

The amendment, designed to prevent Italian participation in the International Financial Commission on Greece since 1897, was adopted by 13 votes to seven. Russia opposed it on the ground that it "recognised in the peace treaty the existence of an out-of-date commission, which has nothing to do with the business before the committee."—Reuter.

CORDELL HULL HAS SLIGHT STROKE

Washington, Oct. 1.—The former Secretary of State, Mr Cordell Hull, had a slight stroke last night. His condition to-day is "satisfactory."

Mr Hull entered the naval hospital at Bethesda, Maryland, for observation and a rest, and the announcement was made by the Navy on the eve of his 78th birthday. President Roosevelt made Mr Hull his Secretary of State in 1933. He soon became noted for reasoned appeals for peace and limitation of armaments, and was one of the first to see through Nazi intentions. He was the central figure at the Pan-American Conference in Buenos Aires in 1936 when the American Republics bound themselves to consult together if the peace of the continent was menaced and took part in the Declaration of Lima, which reaffirmed this view in 1938.—Reuter.

Stepinac Charges Yugo-Slavs With Killing Priests

Zagreb, Oct. 1 (UP).—Flushed and angry, Archbishop Stepinac this afternoon told the court he in no way considered himself guilty of any of the charges and maintained that Yugo-Slavs had killed many priests who were innocent of any crime.

Stepinac, the court President and the public prosecutor were engaged in the most serious exchange of the trial so far with the Archbishop facing a barrage of questions from both sides which were fired so rapidly that he was constantly interrupted while trying to answer.

Stepinac told the court: "When there is peace, when it is possible to publish documents and when each can say his own words without fear then there will be no one who will say a word against my Archbishopric."

He told the President that he would give an account when conditions in the country were settled, and the prosecutor immediately attacked him and declared: "I consider conditions here settled when we can bring you before the people's national court."

The court produced a pastoral letter issued by Stepinac in March, 1945, charging persecution of the Church and priests and protesting against the systematic killing and torturing of guiltless Croatian Catholic priests and faithful.

During extensive questioning on this letter, Stepinac steadfastly reiterated his belief in those statements. He said he still considered numbers of priests improperly punished and when asked to give details refused.

The court also introduced the text of an address delivered in July, 1944, in which Stepinac said Croatia was passing through hard times and "maybe worse which are to come," which the court held worked against the partisans.

The court tried to obtain a statement that Stepinac did oppose the partisans before they reached Zagreb and was asked what objections he had against the regime which was established before Croatia was liberated.

Stepinac said he objected to the fact that no religious instruction was permitted in the schools and against the civil registration for marriage but would not discuss those subjects further.

When asked "Do you think that the Allies who liberated Yugo-Slavia did a good job," Stepinac said: "We will bring our position when it is possible to publish documents."

The court asked him to name from what source and by whom the Church was persecuted but Stepinac refused to answer. The prosecutor then said: "If you read all the decisions and the partisan press you will never find anything about the Church as the Church or faith as faith but only against individuals who are criminals. That is the aim of the present trial."

In different light Stepinac: When our documents are produced it will appear in a different light.

The prosecutor: Why don't you publish them now when the foreign press, foreign diplomats and the Papal Nuncio are here? Where do you have a better place to present the documents for objective truth, than here?

Stepinac did not reply or again refer to the documents except for a repetition of the statement that he would hold his speech in his own defence.

"You can bring a thousand proofs but you will never be able to prove a single crime," he said. He admitted putting Unash records and gold in his palace and giving receipts for the delivery of boxes to Unash officials, but he pointed out he declared the material when asked to by officials.

"Why should I have taken them. If you consider that guilt, all right, judge it according to your ideas. I don't in any way consider myself guilty," he stated.

The lengthy court session brought out for the first time that Stepinac's position with the present regime was based according to his statement on the persecution of the Catholic Church. The court has now worked through the first four of

New Record Set For Non-Stop Long-Distance Flying By U.S.

Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 1 (UP).—The Navy twin-engine bomber Truculent Turtle landed here at 12.27 p.m. after a flight of 11,236 miles in over 55 hours to establish a new world's record for long-distance, non-stop flying.

Rear-Admiral Ewen, Commanding officer of the Naval Reserve, who flew here to greet the flier, said: "The flight was made for the purpose of establishing the range of the plane."

The crew was in good condition and immediately conferred with Navy officials, then prepared to fly to Washington. A cheering crowd greeted the four pilots, who shared flying duties on the flight of over two days.

Navy quarters said the distance actually flown was 11,822 miles, but the official distance for the flight between Perth and Columbus was 11,236 miles.

The pilots said the weather was good except for cumulus clouds over the Coral Sea and the Solomons and the roughness of the New Guinea and Bougainville area. They expressed the opinion that the Turtle had enough gasoline to continue to Washington, but "our meters aren't too accurate and besides, we were ordered to land here."

British Soldier Injured In Trieste Rioting

Trieste, Oct. 1.—A British soldier was injured when a struggle broke out in a demonstration of about 3,000 Italians and Slavs, mainly shipyard workers here, who protested to-day against the Paris Conference decision awarding Monfalcone area to Italy.

Twenty British soldiers and 50 Venetian Giulia policemen broke up the demonstration. Demonstrators hurled stones at the troops and at the police, who used their truncheons.

Some shots were fired from the hill above Monfalcone. British troops scaled the hill and arrested two men.—Reuter.

Trieste, Oct. 1 (UP).—Seven Italian Communists were under arrest to-day, charged with being the ringleaders of 25 persons who ambushed and stoned ten American soldiers in the San Giovanni section of Trieste on Sunday night.

Two of the soldiers were sent to hospital, one with a head injury which required five stitches and another with his teeth knocked out. Several other soldiers were bruised.

RAF Plans For SE Asia To Cost £20,000,000

Singapore, Oct. 1.—The long-term plans of the Royal Air Force for South-east Asia airfields will cost in the neighbourhood of £20,000,000, according to Air Marshal Sir Leslie Hollinghurst, Director of Supply and Organisation and former Commander of Base Air Forces in South-east Asia.

He is completing a survey trip, accompanied by Sir James Barnes, deputy Under-Secretary for Air. The trip took them to Japan. The principal project now being discussed with the civilian authorities concerned is modernisation of Changi airfield, Singapore.

A new 3,000-yard runway will cost £2,000,000 and the final expenditure on the combined military and civil airport may total £8,000,000.—Reuter.

NATIONALISTS DRIVE ON KALGAN: REDS OPEN BIG OFFENSIVE IN HOPEI

Nanking, Oct. 1 (UP).—Despite the warning by General Chou En-lai, the Government drive against Kalgan was pushed without let-up and latest field dispatches said Nationalist troops from Shanhsi have captured the railway-highway centre of Chahar, 30 miles south-west of Kalgan.

The Hsin Min Pao said General Sun Lien-chung ordered his 11th War Zone forces to capture Kalgan by way of the highway and this is the nearest point reached by the Government forces in the three-prong drive.

It is now expected the Government forces from Hwalan will push on for 10 miles to reach the Peiping-Suiyuan line and then continue the drive on Kalgan along the railway.

The Reds are reported to have completed the evacuation of war materials from Kalgan to Yuhelen, 80 miles south, and are launching flank attacks to check the Government advance.

Chinese reports indicated that the Government air force was most active with Peiping as the main base. The reports said the planes are taking off and landing at close intervals throughout the day and night.

Meanwhile, semi-official reports said the Communists have launched a furious offensive against the northern section of the Peiping-Hankow railway along an 85-mile front stretching from Chohsien, 37 miles south-west of Peiping, to Tingshien.

Nine Red regiments are employed in the drive which is obviously intended as a diversionary strike against the Government offensive on Kalgan. Practically all the stations between Chohsien and Tingshien are under Red attack simultaneously.

The Reds are also attacking Government positions in the vicinity of Jungcheng, 20 miles north-east of Peiping.

All rail traffic between Shichangchuan and Peiping have been cut off and tele-communications between Peiping, capital of Hopei, and Peiping are also suspended. The Central News reported that several thousand Communists are massed at Miyun, 25 miles south-west of Hupeikow, the Great Wall Pass, apparently in an effort to disrupt the Peiping-Chengteh railway.

Attack On Huailai

Nanking, Sept. 30 (UP).—Authoritative military sources said to-day that the Government campaign in Kalgan has increased in tempo with the Nationalist troops now smashing the gates of Huailai, 50 miles south-east of Kalgan.

The Nationalists from Jehol, meanwhile, have stormed the suburbs of Kuyuan, 50 miles north-east of Kalgan, and another column is advancing on Tolun, a trade centre 120 miles north-east of Kalgan.

Gen Fu Tso-yi's force in the north-west is said to be swarming across the Chahar-Suifu frontier and is reported to have reached the suburbs of Nanhokuan which is 40 miles north-west of Kalgan.

Communist Drive

Peiping, Sept. 30.—The Communist drive in Hopei late last night commenced simultaneous attacks against 14 cities and towns along the 80-mile stretch of the Peiping-Hankow Railway's northern section between Chohsien and Tingshien, 30 and 110 miles respectively south of Peiping.

The Communists are employing nine regiments in their attacks and have captured Sungling, Tascho and Wantu, three railway towns all within 25 miles south-west of Peiping, capital of Hopei.

Apart from Yungcheng, 25 miles north-east of Peiping, where fierce fighting was still raging this morning, the Communist attack on the remaining towns along the 80-mile stretch of the railway has quietened down.

The southward bound train still operates between Peiping and Chihshien.—Central News.

HEATH NOT TO APPEAL

London, Oct. 1.—Neville George Cleveley Heath, former pilot who was sentenced to death last week for the murder of Mrs Margery Gardner, will not appeal, his solicitor announced to-night.

"Heath has decided to leave it to the board of doctors which the Home Secretary is obliged to call when a defence of insanity is raised," the solicitor added.—Reuter.

Tribal Threat To March On Teheran

Toheran, Oct. 1.—New fighting was reported to-day from Kermanshah, in south-western Persia where southern tribesmen have concluded a pact to induce the central Government to grant the south Persian provinces the same privileges as Azerbaijan the northern province.

Tribesmen disarmed, gendarmes and threatened to "march on Teheran."

In Teheran, all Bakhtiari leaders arrested recently as "Isaphan have been released from prison and are under house arrest."

Informed quarters here report that the Persian Cabinet last night agreed to accept the demands of the rebel Quashqali tribes—which include the formation of a provincial council for Fars province in south Persia and the inclusion of two Quashqali tribesmen in the Persian Cabinet—except the nomination of a Quashqali chief of the Gendarmerie for Fars.

Members of the Left Wing Tudeh party have announced demonstrations throughout Persia to-morrow to mark the party's fifth anniversary.—Reuter.

Armed Bandits Attack Greek Police Station

Athens, Oct. 1 (UP).—A hundred men, armed with heavy German machine guns and a mortar, killed four gendarmes and wounded three others to-day in a daylight attack on the police station at Kotronia near Souffion, Western Thrace. The remaining three of the ten gendarmes in the station escaped unhurt.

Bandits Blow Up Railway

Athens, Oct. 1 (UP).—The Greek Prime Minister, Dr. Constantin Tsaldaris, to-day rejected the proposals of Liberal leader Themisocles Sophoulis for Liberal inclusion in the new Government, thus ending the chance to set up a new government including the major opposition parties.

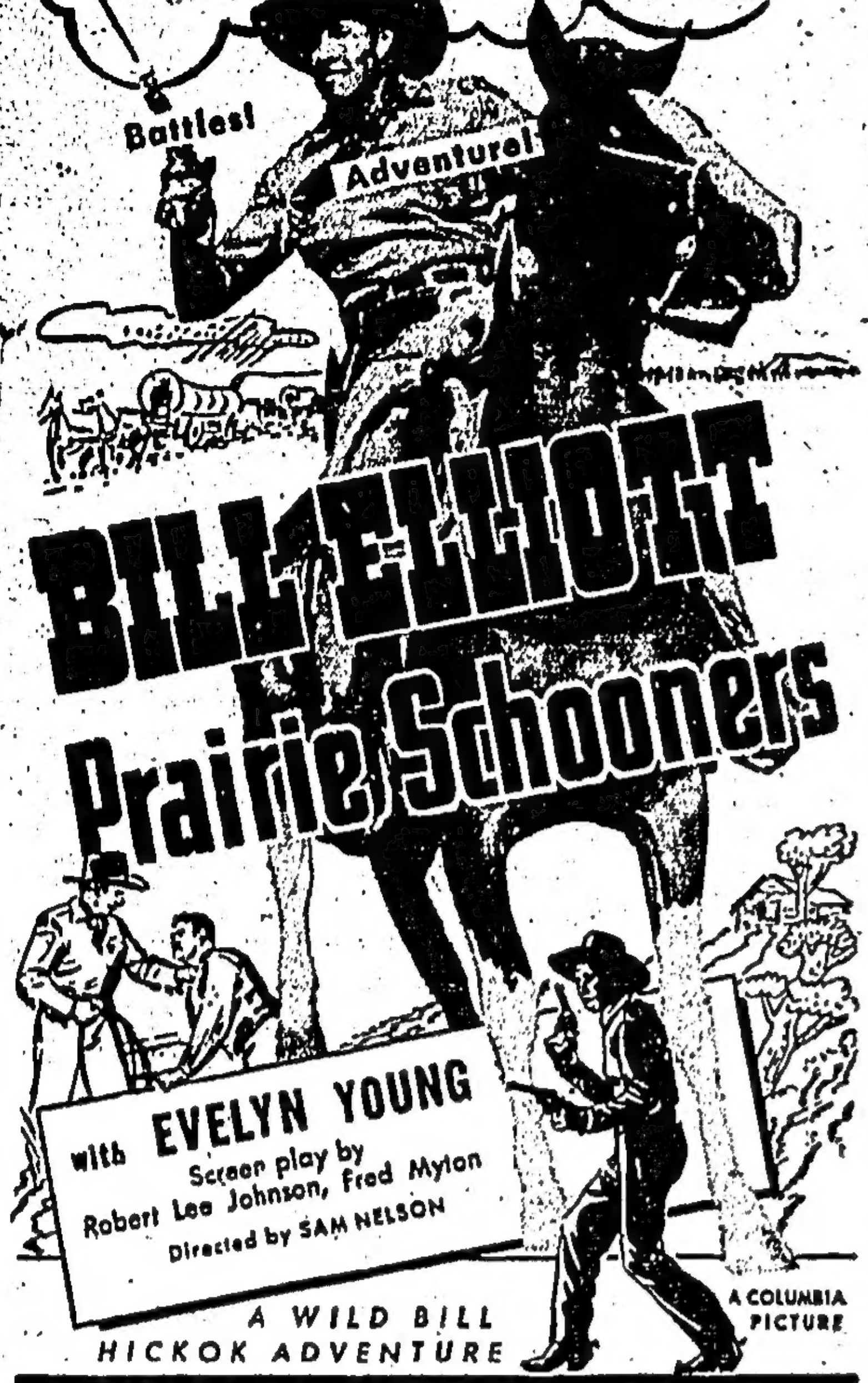
Bandit activity, which slackened after the King's return, took an upward surge to-day as the Government indicated its intention to continue the iron policy. Bandits blew up the Larissa-Salonika Railway in three places five miles north of Larissa.

AUSTRIAN RACING BOAT FIRED ON

Linz, Oct. 1 (UP).—Eyewitnesses said to-day that an Austrian racing boat on the Danube was fired upon by guns from the Russian-occupied zone last Sunday and five Austrians were seriously wounded. The wounded included Alfons Dorner, Gold Medal winner in the 1936 Olympics.

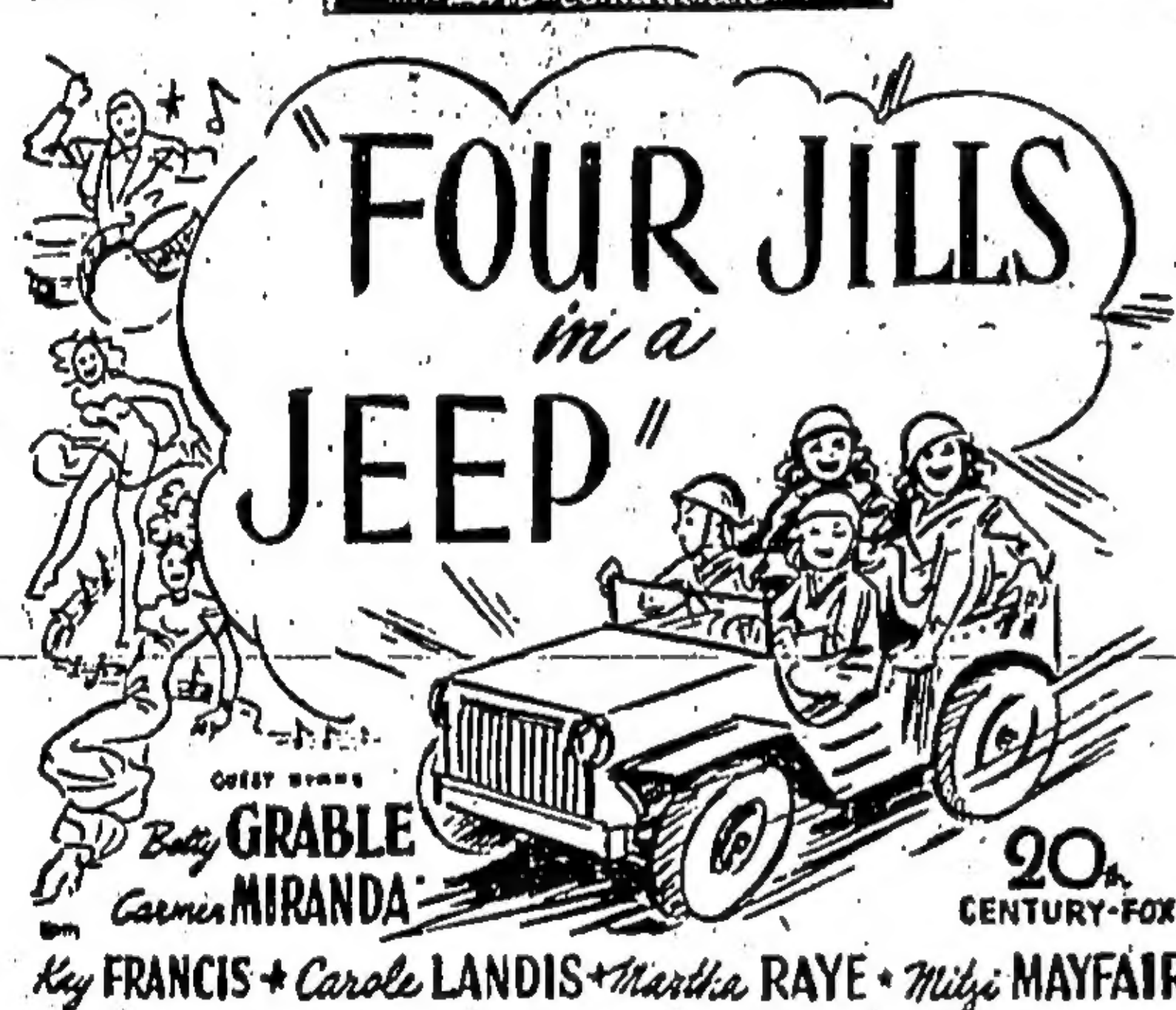
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Taiwan, Govt
Economic
Policy Criticised

Monopoly of Major Industries

(By L. Z. Yuan)

Taipei, Sept. 29 (UP).—The Taiwan (Formosa) Provincial Government to-day is operating, jointly with the National Resources Commission, more than 70 per cent of Taiwan's industrial and agricultural enterprises.

The provincial administration also is operating monopolies handling five important products of the island. The Government's tendency to continue the Japanese monopolistic economic policy has caused more adverse criticism than any other issue among private trade circles both on the Chinese mainland and on the island.

The Taiwan Provincial Government, according to a survey by United Press, is in the unique situation of becoming custodian of practically the entire assets of the island when it took over Japanese property last October. In no other area taken over by China from the Japanese following the V-J Day had the Japanese such a dominating economic influence as they had in Taiwan.

When Taiwan was ceded to Japan following the Sino-Japanese war of 1895, it was little developed. Only 102.70 kilometres of railway were built. This compared with 900 kilometres now—200 kilometres of which is double-tracked—plus some 470 kilometres of sidings. Hardly any factory of note was on the island when the Japanese took it over, after overcoming sporadic resistance 51 years ago.

When the Chinese recovered Taiwan last October, they found concentrated on the island many more industrial plants than existed in any Chinese province, except probably Kiangsu. And all these were owned by the Japanese government or by private Japanese interests of the Zaibatsu clique. All were placed in Chinese government hands.

Seven Monopolies

China also found the Japanese administrators of the island had derived much of their revenue from the seven monopolies, covering daily necessities and other chief products of the island.

When Japanese properties were taken over by the Government, functioning jointly with the Central Government's National Resources Commission, they all became Chinese Government properties. Although the provincial administration assured that some smaller plants, dealing in certain commodities, will be sold to the public, the government has left very little room to private enterprises.

The Provincial Government has continued five of the Japanese Government monopolies—tobacco, alcoholic beverages, camphor, matches, and weights and measures. Formerly the source of a large portion of the Government revenue, these monopolies are yielding small returns as compared to pre-takeover figures.

Taiwan camphor used to reach European and American markets. But until the restoration of trade facilities and normal communications, little can be exported. Sales of tobacco, alcoholic beverages and matches totalled \$247,021,010, Taiwan currency, between November, 1945, and June, 1946.

Taiwan authorities expect sales to drop because of the influx of smuggled goods, the bulk of which comes from the mainland and is landed on the unguarded coastline. Legitimate imports of tobacco, alcoholic beverages are permitted, according to the provincial authorities. But they are purchased immediately by the monopoly bureau, at assessed prices, to be resold to the public.

Trade Bureau

The Taiwan Provincial Government also operates a trade bureau. According to provincial authorities, the bureau was to function as a purchasing and sales office for various provincial enterprises. It has handled a few shipments of sugar to the mainland. But even that function has stopped following protests by private traders who complained that they were being elbowed out.

It is not known whether the trade bureau will continue to function as it did in the sugar deals. The bureau, temporarily suspended its functions pending a ruling from the National Government on the exchange rate between national currency and Taiwan money.

According to information made available by the Provincial Government, no less than 29 Government-operated companies are to be organized to operate 237 Japanese Government and privately-owned establishments. These Japanese firms included branches of Japanese trusts, subsidiary firms and independent organizations.

Govt Domination. These Government-operated firms, taking over all Japanese establishments engaged in their respective lines, clamped on Taiwan almost the same kind of domination under the Japanese, the exclusion of the Taiwan people and private interests on the mainland.

Small private interests, according to the United Press survey, can

CHINESE TRADE IN
THE SOUTH SEAS

Shanghai, Oct. 1.—Some 30,000 pieces of cotton goods, such as towels, socks, underwear, will shortly be shipped to Chinese firms in the South Seas, according to local press reports.

The consignment is described as a "trial order to find out market conditions in the South Seas." One Chinese paper said trade with the South Seas is being hampered by the commandeering of ships for military purposes by the Chinese authorities.—Reuter.

operate only in small enterprises. There are a few private owned coal mines, some gold washing, some primitive sugar producing and some fishing for local consumption. Government-operated firms, by virtue of their control of Japanese interests, to-day virtually dominate all manufacturing and marketing.

The efficiency of the Japanese plants under Government control is doubtful. Even official figures showed that production, almost a year after the take over, has reached only pre-war level. It was pointed out, however, production already was low during the last months of the war, as a result of the dislocation of supply lines and heavy bombings.

Official sources gave the following figures of production with comparison to the 1942 level and the August, 1945, level of the major industries:

	1942	Aug. 1945	July, 1945	Estimated Total
KW	KW	KW	KW	KW
Electric power	31,000	70,000	145,000	150,000
Coal	2,300,000	15,240	95,000	1,000,000
Sugar	1,840,000	—	—	80,000
Caustic	—	—	—	—
Soda	4,600	—	200	3,000
Cement	221,000	5,900	7,500	90,000
Paper	16,000	—	220	5,000

Taiwan officials stressed that the monthly production of industries taken-over is now actually higher than that of August, 1945, the month of Japanese surrender. Full recovery, they pointed out, has been difficult for reasons beyond their control, including difficulty in getting replacements for worn-out or war-damaged equipment from Japan.

High Production Costs

However, this seemingly encouraging picture is marred by the higher cost of production. The price of cement, for instance, was about 25 sen per bag before the war. To-day, the same cement plant found its production cost was \$120 (Taiwan currency) per bag. On the market, it is sold at \$240. At the same time, the official cost of living index showed an increase of 350 per cent since the start of the surrender months, October, 1945. Increases in costs of production are reported in other industries as well, although the proportion was not so alarming as in the case of cement.

Officials in charge of plants in most cases attribute the higher cost of production to failure to start mass production, shortage of skilled labour and shortage of raw materials. While some portion of the added cost may be explained, the situation does not encourage private investments in government, operated plants.

Governor Chen Yi of Taiwan repeatedly assured a party of correspondents from Shanghai that the island welcomes foreign and private investments. The question remains, however, to what extent the government will eventually relinquish its domination of the existing facilities taken over from Japan.

War And Famine
Bring Millions Of
Dollars To Canada

With the aid of two inseparable companions—war and starvation—Canadian farmers and fishermen have become partners in billion dollar contracts, which Canada has signed during the war and since with Britain and other nations. Under the impetus of war-born food scarcity, Canada, always a great wheat exporter, has become one of the food baskets of the world.

To the Canadian farmer and the Canadian fisherman these contracts have meant good prices, security and the far-spread stability of price and market that long has been the hope of basic producers.

Through these agreements millions of pounds, bushels and tons of Canadian foodstuffs—wheat, beef, bacon, cheese, fish and eggs—have gone from Canadian shores to feed hungry mouths across the seas, removing from the vocabulary of the farmer and the fisherman that great peacetime fear—surplus.

Whether or not the prices reached in the agreements are right is a matter for political argument.

Below World Rate

Supporters of the Government claim that they are right; that by selling at somewhat below the world rate on some commodities, notably wheat, Canada is ensuring a stabilised market for the future.

One of the mainstays of Canadian agriculture has been wheat and it has been given greater stability by the recent four-year British-Canadian agreement under which British will buy 600,000,000 bushels from the Dominion over a four-year period.

Meat, too, has become the subject of long-term agreement and Canada has contracted to deliver to Britain minimum quantities of bacon and ham totalling 400,000,000 pounds this year and 400,000,000 pounds next year and 400,000,000 in 1948.

With rationing restricting domestic consumption, Canada has been sending overseas all available quantities of beef. No figures are available on 1946 exports, but last year they totalled about 200,000,000 pounds carcasses (with the bone) weight.

Beef Agreements

Beef agreements have been on a yearly basis and the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. J.G. Gardiner, announced in the House of Commons recently that a new beef contract with Britain was nearing completion.

The British sales are over and above other shipments to UNRRA. Canada's cheese-makers also have found a ready market through war, with supplies flowing steadily across the seas since 1940. The present contract provides for shipment of 125,000,000 pounds in each of the two years ending March 31, 1948, with an additional 125,000,000 pounds to be sent in the year ending March 31, 1949.

The fisherman has not been forgotten in these overseas deals. Britain last year took 1,405,000 cases of Canadian canned salmon, caught on both the eastern and western coasts, and will purchase an amount approaching that total this year. UNRRA has contracted for 30,000,000 pounds c. various

GOODWIN SANDS
WRECK ECHO

Ramsgate, Oct. 1. (UP).—The coroner, Mr. J. H. Robinson, at the inquest by the death of Capt William Henry Goodwin, 56-year-old skipper of the ill-fated American Liberty ship Helena Modjeska, said to-day that he was convinced that Capt Curran died from natural causes. The autopsy showed no trace of an overdose of sleeping tablets.

Curran was found dead in his hotel room shortly after his ship had been driven ashore on Goodwin Sands. Two sleeping tablet bottles were found beside his bed.

EXPROPRIATED U.S. OIL
FIRMS RECEIVE
MEXICO'S CHEQUE

Mexico City, Oct. 1. (UP).—Mexico's penultimate payment to the expropriated American oil firms was delivered to-day by the Mexican Ambassador in Washington, the Mexican Foreign Ministry announced.

The cheque amounted to \$4,085,325. Although the final payment was not due until next year, President Manuel Avila Camacho said in his "State of the Nation" message on September 1 that it would be made before the expiration of his term on November 30.

U.S. MARINES TO STAY

New York, Oct. 1.—Coinciding with Moscow's renewed denunciation of the presence of American troops in China, the New York World Telegram reports to-day that the "United States Marines will stay in China, Stalin's pronouncement that withdrawal is essential to world peace is opening the gun in an all-out propaganda campaign. Left Wing groups here will take it as that. But top State, War, Navy officials say privately the Marines will not withdraw from Peiping, Tientsin and Tsin-tung areas. There are only 24,000 Marines in China with 3,000 other United States armed forces."—Central News.

RIOTING IN BOMBAY

Bombay, Oct. 2 (UP).—Sixteen casualties, including two fatal shootings, were reported in the midnight press note covering the period from Tuesday morning until midnight.

An official statement said tension resulting from communal rioting had eased slightly but the curfew was being extended another week from Wednesday.

Buenos Aires, Oct. 1.—(UP).—The Argentine Foreign Office announced to-day its decision to investigate the charges of irregularities in the issuance of passport visas for Argentina by the Argentine Consulate in Shanghai.

products and, although she now has asked to be relieved of the contract, will purchase the whole amount. It cannot be marketed elsewhere.—Reuter.

Freeing Of London
Silver Market
Unlikely

London, Sept. 30.—Although the Government's decision to de-monetise silver will eventually suffice to cover the repayment of the United Kingdom's share of lease-lend silver and many years of industrial needs, it is unlikely to lead to the freeing of the London silver market, since this move would undoubtedly be followed by a great drain of silver from London to India and other places, thereby defeating the whole idea of safeguarding the United Kingdom's future silver requirements, says the Financial Times to-day.

The authorities, however, are endeavouring to withdraw obstacles to the resumption of normal arbitrage activity insofar as it can be arranged within the framework of the present exchange restrictions.

After the decision of allowing the purchase of Russian silver for re-shipment to India at negotiated prices, similar facilities should be granted to New Zealand, Australia and other sterling areas producers, it was pointed out. Permission was subsequently granted for imports from these countries on the same terms as Russian silver. As exports of silver from Oceania have been held up in anticipation of higher prices, a fair trade may result in due course from this decision.

Silver circles remark that Australian and New Zealand silver would be shipped direct to India, although it could be financed by London though London finance is purely optional and sales could be made direct by Australia and New Zealand to India. All the best-informed circles disclaim knowledge of any sales financed by London and the opinion is that no Australian silver has been sold to India recently, while New Zealand sales would anyway be negligible, since New Zealand production currently is only between 250,000 and 270,000 ounces annually.

Fundamental Change

The Financial Times writes: There is a natural tendency to blame the United States silver bloc's machine for the British decision to replace coins of silver with nickel, but the truth is that a fundamental change has occurred in the use of silver which would probably have forced this decision sooner or later.

Many new uses for silver were found during the war. The world industrial consumption in 1938, not more than 53,000,000 ounces, climbed to 171,000,000 ounces in 1945 or 43,000,000 ounces over the estimated production of the western hemisphere—at present the only important source of supply.

Thus, there is no scope for the use of silver as a luxury and so the United Kingdom's silver coinage must go. India, faced with an identical problem, will doubtless soon follow suit. The process of de-monetisation of silver in the world's currency systems thus nears completion.—Reuter.

According To Culbertson

(Copyright, 1946, by Ely Culbertson)

Only rarely should partners agree on a trump suit of only seven cards, divided 4-3 in the combined hands. However, as the least of evils, this may be a sound decision.

North, dealer.
Both sides vulnerable.
Match-point duplicate.

NORTH

♠ Q J 9

♥ A K 10 8

♦ K Q 8 3

♣ 3 2

WEST

♠ 3 2

♥ A J 8

♦ 8 7 5 2

♣ 10 8 4

EAST

♠ 10 8 5 4

♥ K 7 3

♦ J 4

♣ A J

SOUTH

♠ A K 7 6

♥ Q 10 5 4

♦ Q 9

♣ A 9 7 6

The bidding:
North: 1♠, 2♠, 3♠, 4♠, 5♠, 6♠, 7♠, 8♠, 9♠, 10♠, 11♠, 12♠, 13♠, 14♠, 15♠, 16♠, 17♠, 18♠, 19♠, 20♠, 21♠, 22♠, 23♠, 24♠, 25♠, 26♠, 27♠, 28♠, 29♠, 30♠, 31♠, 32♠, 33♠, 34♠, 35♠, 36♠, 37♠, 38♠, 39♠, 40♠, 41♠, 42♠, 43♠, 44♠, 45♠, 46♠, 47♠, 48♠, 49♠, 50♠, 51♠, 52♠, 53♠, 54♠, 55♠, 56♠, 57♠, 58♠, 59♠, 60♠, 61♠, 62♠, 63♠, 64♠, 65♠, 66♠, 67♠, 68♠, 69♠, 70♠, 71♠, 72♠, 73♠, 74♠, 75♠, 76♠, 77♠, 78♠, 79♠, 80♠, 81♠, 82♠, 83♠, 84♠, 85♠, 86♠, 87♠, 88♠, 89♠, 90♠, 91♠, 92♠, 93♠, 94♠, 95♠, 96♠, 97♠, 98♠, 99♠, 100♠.
East: 1♥, 2♥, 3♥, 4♥, 5♥, 6♥, 7♥, 8♥, 9♥, 10♥, 11♥, 12♥, 13♥, 14♥, 15♥, 16♥, 17♥, 18♥, 19♥, 20♥, 21♥, 22♥, 23♥, 24♥, 25♥, 26♥, 27♥, 28♥, 29♥, 30♥, 31♥, 32♥, 33♥, 34♥, 35♥, 36♥, 37♥, 38♥, 39♥, 40♥, 41♥, 42♥, 43♥, 44♥, 45♥, 46♥, 47♥, 48♥, 49♥, 50♥, 51♥, 52♥, 53♥, 54♥, 55♥, 56♥, 57♥, 58♥, 59♥, 60♥, 61♥, 62♥, 63♥, 64♥, 65♥, 66♥, 67♥, 68♥, 69♥, 70♥, 71♥, 72♥, 73♥, 74♥, 75♥, 76♥, 77♥, 78♥, 79♥, 80♥, 81♥, 82♥, 83♥, 84♥, 85♥, 86♥, 87♥, 88♥, 89♥, 90♥, 91♥, 92♥, 93♥, 94♥, 95♥, 96♥, 97♥, 98♥, 99♥, 100♥.
South: 1♣, 2♣, 3♣, 4♣, 5♣, 6♣, 7♣, 8♣, 9♣, 10♣, 11♣, 12♣, 13♣, 14♣, 15♣, 16♣, 17♣, 18♣, 19♣, 20♣, 21♣, 22♣, 23♣, 24♣, 25♣, 26♣, 27♣, 28♣, 29♣, 30♣, 31♣, 32♣, 33♣, 34♣, 35♣, 36♣, 37♣, 38♣, 39♣, 40♣, 41♣, 42♣, 43♣, 44♣, 45♣, 46♣, 47♣, 48♣, 49♣, 50♣, 51♣, 52♣, 53♣, 54♣, 55♣, 56♣, 57♣, 58♣, 59♣, 60♣, 61♣, 62♣, 63♣, 64♣, 65♣, 66♣, 67♣, 68♣, 69♣, 70♣, 71♣, 72♣, 73♣, 74♣, 75♣, 76♣, 77♣, 78♣, 79♣, 80♣, 81♣, 82♣, 83♣, 84♣, 85♣, 86♣, 87♣, 88♣, 89♣, 90♣, 91♣, 92♣, 93♣, 94♣, 95♣, 96♣, 97♣, 98♣, 99♣, 100♣.

West opened the deuce of diamonds and declarer won with the queen. The club suit was immediately attacked, dummy's queen losing to East's ace. The best defence at this point was difficult to ascertain. A trump return would

reduce dummy's heart-ruffing power, but was unattractive in that it probably would permit establishment of dummy's club suit with one more concession (in case it was not already established). South would then draw trumps and claim the rest of the tricks with dummy's high cards. A heart return, to ruff down dummy, also had to be considered, but East feared that this would merely convert the play into a straight cross-ruff.

East chose to return the club jack. Dummy's king won, and two high diamonds were cashed, declarer discarding his club loser. The singleton heart was then led. The ten lost to West's jack, and now West made the best return possible, a trump. Dummy's jack won, and declarer ruffed a diamond with the spade seven—a safe play when East showed out of diamonds. A heart was ruffed with the spade nine, a club with the spade king, and another heart with the spade queen. Declarer still had the ace of trumps for the tenth trick.

No-trump contracts by South (reached at many other tables) did not fare well. West, of course, opened a heart and East returned the suit. Before declarer could run nine tricks East again took the lead, with the club ace, and a second heart return produced four heart tricks and a club for the defenders.

Crossword Puzzle

ACROSS

- 1—School group
- 2—Youthful vowels
- 3—Large body of land
- 4—Like
- 5—Like
- 6—Senior (abbr.)
- 7—In the middle
- 8—Dance form
- 9—Dance form
- 10—Dance form
- 11—Dance form
- 12—Dance form
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- 99—Dance form
- 100—Dance form

DOWN

- 1—Grasp firmly
- 2—Alternating
- 3—Turt
- 4—Cut with scissors
- 5—Blotting paper
- 6—There's nothing after this
- 7—Toward
- 8—Tender; sharp
- 9—Tender; sharp
- 10—Tender; sharp
- 11—Tender; sharp
- 12—Tender; sharp
- 13—Tender; sharp
- 14—Tender; sharp
- 15—Tender; sharp
- 16—Tender; sharp
- 17—Tender; sharp
- 18—Tender; sharp
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- 76—Tender; sharp

THE POST-WAR PORT OF LONDON

(By L. B. Armstrong)

THE Port of London, battered by German bombs between 1939 and 1945 while it harboured the drab grey ships of war, is rapidly once more becoming the bustling scene of peace-time commerce. Some of the activities involved in the transition from war to peace are described in this article.

The Port of London bears many scars which are witness to the ordeal of the six years of war between 1939 and 1945. They can be seen along its banks, at its docks, throughout its industries, and in the lined faces of many of its workers. But now that the grim battle for existence is over, the Port of London is preparing for another struggle—the fight for the restoration of Britain's overseas trade.

The most cheerful and encouraging sign on the river Thames and in the docks is the increasing number of familiar ships returning to this "the main shopping street of the nation." The berths monopolised for so long by Liberty ships with utility curves and transatlantic names, ships of war and transports, are now filling up with the London ships which, for so long have been diverted to other ports and services by the grim dictates of Allied needs. A recent approach to the British shipowners who regularly used the Port of London before the 1939-1945 war, revealed that without exception they intend to return their vessels to London as and when circumstances permit. Increasing numbers of these ships are heading into the river, gradually shedding their weapons and their grey war paint, and emerging from the reeling yards in the normal cheerful hull and funnel colours of peaceful traders.

ARRIERS OF GROOMING

The repair yards on the Thames are literally humming in their efforts to undertake the arriars of grooming and maintenance which it was impossible to carry out under the duress of war. Happiest augury of all is the occasional sight of a vessel of post-war construction. Month by month, London is "at home" to an increasing amount of ocean-going tonnage, each ship a salesman in the drive to fill the empty larders of the world.

So much for the visitors. What of the furnishings in this caravan of world trade, the berths, equipment and cargo accommodation without which the arriars might as well remain an anchor? All the world knows that the Port of London endured the longest concentrated bombardment inflicted upon Great Britain. But although the attack was big, the target was bigger; despite heavy damage, the Port was never in danger of collapse. Its major contribution to D-Day and to the continued supply of the Allied Armies in its plans had decided that the Thames could be discounted.

Damage to quayside was comparatively small; out of a total of 44 miles (71 kilometres) of quay at the docks, less than 1,500 yards (1,371 metres) were affected. But covered cargo storage accommodation was much more unfortunate. Practically every warehouse and shed in the Port suffered some degree of damage, and the end of the war found the Port short of a substantial part of its normal facilities for storing cargo.

FIRST PRIORITY

A port without ample storage accommodation is even less practical than a house without cupboards, and the problem was treated as the first priority in the Port of London immediately the European war came to an end in May, 1945. In May, 1946, despite the shortage of labour and materials, a programme of repairing the less severely damaged buildings is nearing completion. One of the silver beams illuminating the dark clouds of war is the stimulus which is afforded to science, by which inventions are subsequently available for peaceful aims when the struggle is over. Prefabrication, brought to perfection in the interests of disorder has been made full use of in re-

housing London's homeless cargo, and seventy temporary shed units under construction will shortly add 800,000 square feet to storage and transit facilities. Storage of suitable cargo in cleared sites under prefabricated steel housing is another short-term expedient being adopted. To all this must be added the magnificent cargo accommodation completed at the Royal Victoria Dock during the war; this provides storage space of 750,000 square feet and transit space of about 375,000 square feet.

Another problem to be overcome was the serious shortage of the Port's mechanical appliances; cranes, conveyors and other cargo handling and warehousing equipment. This deficiency was caused partly by the transfer of appliances to the fighting services and to other ports less vulnerable to attack than London.

Electric Cranes

The shortage of port installations is being met by fifty 3-ton (3 tonnes) electric quay cranes, most of them in course of erection, and thirty-one mobile cranes, most of which have been delivered. A large fleet of run-down electric trucks has been ordered and reinforcements in the form of locomotives for the hard-pressed dock railway system have been obtained. New electric, refrigerating and other types of mechanical plant have been installed, and these are many other instances which could be cited of peace-time dock activity.

The final and possibly the most important factor in this brief description of London's bid for world prosperity is the port workers in common with the rest of Europe he is dazed and suffering from a natural reaction after active participation in the most fantastic and ruthless war ever fought. He grumbles sometimes, as all the world grumbles, meagre rations and the drabness of the post-war world are not stimulating to a man engaged on hard manual labour. But there is a reserve of spirit and effort in the London tideway workers which should not be under-rated. Given a lead and a clearly-visioned ideal, he will and is mounting, Dunkirk, the defence of the Port and preparations for D-Day owed almost as much to the worker of London's port as to the fighting services engaged on active operations. His native philosophy and inimitable Cockney wit have many times saved him, and it would be a great mistake to undervalue his contribution to the recovery of Britain's world trade.

If I have painted a grim picture of a port, light-lipped and frowning, it is yet a picture full of hope. For some hundreds of years the Thames and its port have been a dynamo supplying power to the markets and productive efforts of all nations. During the present transitional period expert engineers are overhauling and tuning up the machine, ready to pulse a current of energy and service through the cable of maritime trade linking the peoples of the world.

JAP ELECTRIC STRIKE

Tokyo, Oct. 1 (UP).—The Workers' Union of the Tokyo Shibaura Electric Company, the largest manufacturers in Japan of electric machinery, appliances and radio supplies, with 80,000 workers in central, northern and western Japan, struck to-day when negotiations collapsed for the recognition of collective bargaining rights.

The Union demanded that the company agree not to dismiss workers and also suggested opening a conference for the revival of normal production.

YORKSHIRE NEWSLETTER

(By B. C. Dunthorne)

One of the most interesting men I have met for a long time was an American, Mr. Howard McClain of Lima, Ohio who was visiting Yorkshire this week for the purpose of buying sheep dogs to take back to America for breeding purposes.

In a chat I had with Mr. McClain he told me he considered Yorkshire sheepdogs the best in the world. He was at Longshaw Trials near Sheffield, and wanted a dog and several bitches to take to his farm. He wanted to breed dogs which he could train to work on American farms, and relieve the American farmer of much of the work of fetching up cattle and stock. But he must have dogs trained to work on their own initiative, and he was certain the Yorkshire sheep dog could do this. He found, however, that the owners were somewhat reluctant to part, even for high prices.

He was surprised the Yorkshire dog owner did not make more of his dogs by breeding from them and exporting them, for in his view they were a valuable form of export similar to sheep and bulls which the Old Country is famous for. Still Mr. McClain hoped that these hard-headed men of the moors will be persuaded to "wangle" some of their dogs for good dollars, before he returns to Ohio.

Rural Craft Products

However, while there is reluctance to send the dogs away from the moors there are other rural Yorkshiremen not so shy. They are craftsmen whose goods are being sent to Australia and New Zealand. Their products are among representative articles of rural crafts of England being sent by the British Council. They include a patchwork quilt made by Studley Women's Institute, an article which clearly demonstrates that patchwork, which is again finding favour with womenfolk, is not a lost art in the remote parts of Yorkshire. There are shepherds' crooks, with a particularly fine one from E. A. Minoff of Sherburn, and another piece from near Malton is a swan necked hoe made by G. W. Harding of West Linton, who have also sent a turnip hoe. Examples of basket work have been sent by G. A. Jewitt of Ricall and S. Taylor of Ullensall, near Tadcaster. From these old-world places with attractive names came other things, besoms from H. Holliday of Skipton, and a clockwork, Mrs. C. Thompson of Escrik is sending three fishermen's jerseys as worn by the men who fish Yorkshire's inshore waters. Horses are represented by a variety of cart horse equipment which is being sent by A. Coupland of Elvington, A. Cooper of Heltorpe and W. E. Naylor, of Driffield, and there are small tools from R. S. Webster of Burton Fleming.

Loss of Time Pay

There has been much talk about athletes being paid for loss of time in local Government circles. Darlington Rural Council is the latest to discuss the matter. It is in favour of councillors being paid for loss of time at work, but does not favour the payment of travelling expenses or subsistence allowances.

Billy Thompson the Thurnscoe boxer, has been training in London for his forthcoming fight with Stan Hawthorne at Liverpool, which he hopes will lead him to a fight for the lightweight championship of Great Britain. Part of his training has been with the Arsenal team at Highbury, a privilege extended to few outsiders, and he has thoroughly enjoyed himself with them.

Phillip Mickman, a 15-year-old Ossett Schoolboy, accomplished the Castle Foot swim while on holiday at Scarborough. This creditable feat, from the North side to the South side, was accomplished in 54 minutes and 3-5 seconds, which is not bad time at all, considering the difficulties of the swim.

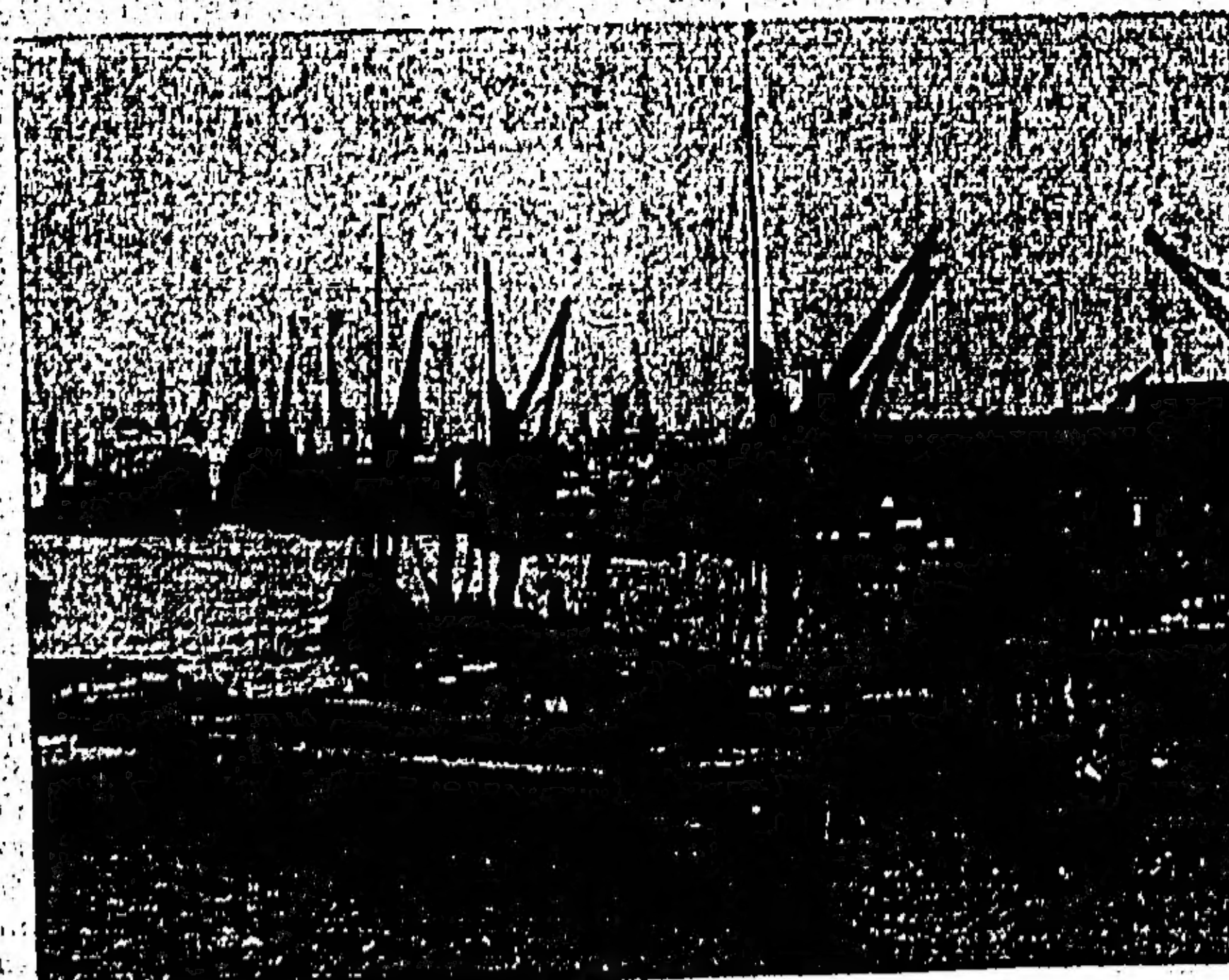
The North Riding is getting concerned about the lack of policemen in its area. It is only 60 per cent of its normal strength, and because of the lack of recreation nearly 27,000 has been cut from the amount it was anticipated would be spent on the force this year. It has been decided that the Home Secretary should be asked to increase the amount allocated.

Plans to carry electricity to more villages in Yorkshire are announced by Electrical Distribution of Yorkshire, Ltd. Among the places which they want to give supplies are Appleton, Barden, Burnall, Calton, Cracoe, Easton, Flaxby-with-Winterburn, Harlington, Hebden, Hutton, Rylstone, and Thorpe, all in the Skipton area.

All the staff and miners in Wombell Main Colliery took the day off on Wombell Feast Monday, September 23. Because they gave up August Bank Holiday to help in the coal production drive, they went to Belding, and the cost was subsidised out of profits from the smelter at the pithead baths. The result was each person going on the trip had to pay only about 2s. 6d.

NICE PERFUME THEFT

Nice, Oct. 1 (UP).—The police announced to-day that five concrete containers of jasmine perfume, worth more than \$1,500,000, were stolen last night from the Laboratoire in Vallauris near here.



This picture shows part of the Port of London, with barges in the foreground and ships at their berths beside warehouses in the background.

Nothing Positive Achieved In Palestine Talks

London, Oct. 1.—Nothing positive was achieved when the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Ernest Bevin, and the Colonial Secretary, Mr. George Hall, received representatives of the Jewish Agency here to-day in a last-minute attempt to find the terms on which the Agency would agree to attend the Palestine Conference.

A communique to-night said that there was a preliminary exchange of views and the meeting was adjourned to that both sides might give further consideration to the opinions expressed.

The Jewish delegate was led by the Agency's President, Dr. Weizmann, and included Dr. Goldmann and all other members of the Executive now in London. The next Jewish move is likely to be departures for Paris of Mr. Eliezer Kaplan and Rabbi Judah Eisman, two members of the Executive, who flew yesterday from Palestine to confer with the Executive's chairman, Mr. David Ben-Gurion.

The Arab-British Committee of the Palestine Conference concluded its work to-day by approving its draft report on the implications of the Arab plan to make Palestine an independent Arab state. The report will go to the plenary session, which may be called to-morrow.

A Heuter report from Jerusalem said that the Jewish Agency spokesman stated there was not the slightest chance of Jews considering the Arab plan which, he said, was "simply to secure absolute Arab rule in Palestine for all time." He added: "It may be a dream for Arabs, but it would be a nightmare for Jews."—Heuter.

Terrorism Flares Up

Jerusalem, Oct. 1 (UP).—The district military commander on Petah Tiqa, 15 miles north-east of Tel Aviv, and the surrounding 10 Jewish settlements where troops and police are operating.

Several persons have been arrested in extensive searches of several Jewish colonies.

A one-storey house in Rehovot, 25 miles south-east of Tel Aviv, was blown up by a bomb, by the Stern Gang as reprisal against the owner.

Eisenhower Moves Into His New Scottish Home

Culzean Castle, Ayrshire, Oct. 1 (UP).—Gen Dwight D. Eisenhower fulfilled the dream of every schoolboy to-day—he moved into an ancient castle complete with massive rock walls, battlements and bloody tradition.

The Scottish nation, as a gesture of gratitude for Gen Eisenhower's contribution to victory, presented him with living apartments among the high towers overlooking the Firth of Clyde.

The General swept up in a borrowed Rolls-Royce, took one look at the grim castle perched on a foot sheer cliff, and muttered, "Oh, Boy!"

Seventy-two-year-old Lord Alisa—a descendant of the Kennedy clan which has roistered and died at Culzean (pronounced Cullane), "The Cove of Birds," for a thousand years—erected his guest.

Gen Eisenhower was keenly interested in the Castle. He got down on hands and knees to examine the 17th Century bronze mortars that once protected the Kennedy's from neighbouring clans, he gazed over the wall at six smugglers' caves below and listened wide-eyed, while Lady Alisa described how the Kennedy's once poured boiling oil over the walls during an attack.

As the party crossed the threshold—on which was barely visible the Gaelic inscription, "Three thousand welcomes"—the General's eye alighted upon a collection of Scottish dirks. As the great doors closed the scene for watching reporters, he was testing the edge of one of the dirks with his thumb.

Gen Eisenhower came to Culzean from the aerodrome to which he flew upon completion of his tour of American military establishments in Germany. At a press conference, he reiterated his belief that no one wanted war at this time and warned against defeatism. "The worst thing any man can do is to say there is no chance for peace," he stated.

Gen Eisenhower asked reporters for news of Nuremberg. Informed that the former ace Nazi diplomat Franz von Papen had been acquitted, he grinned and said, "That guy sure is a slicker."

LEE THEATRE

SHOWING TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 p.m.



"OKAY FOR SOUND"



NEXT CHANGE
BARBARA STANWYCK * DENNIS MORGAN
IN
"INDISCRETION"

WIKES

TO-DAY
At 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 and 9.15 p.m.

BY POPULAR DEMAND
HELD OVER!

VIVIEN LEIGH • ROBERT TAYLOR

M-G-M'S

"WATERLOO BRIDGE"

NEXT CHANGE

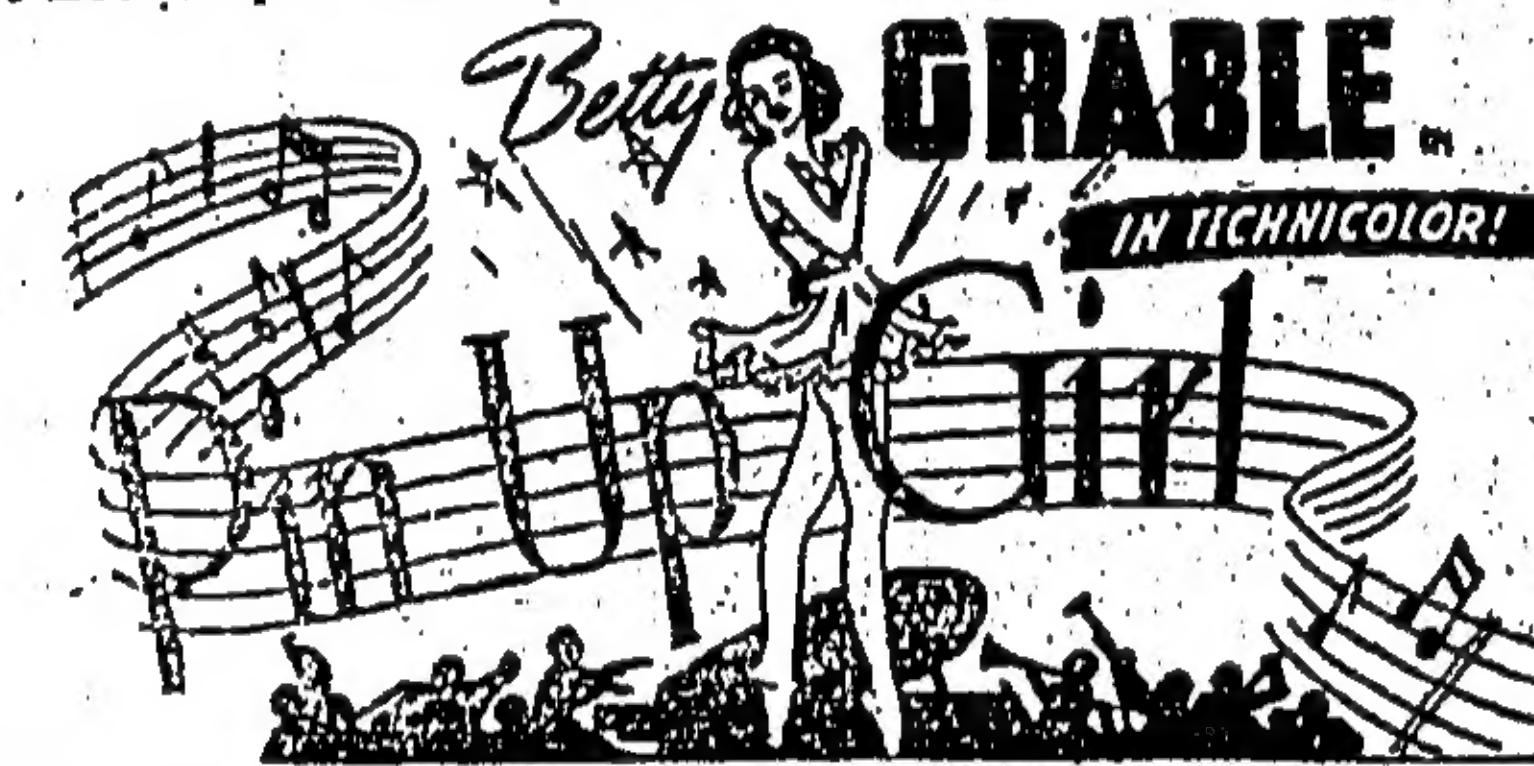


ORIENTAL

SHOWING TO-DAY: 2.30—5.15—7.30—9.30 p.m.

A PICTURE YOU HAVE WAITED FOR MONTHS!

The Best Super-Technicolor Picture ever produced for the screen!



4 SHOWS DAILY
CATHAY At 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

TO-DAY ONLY! DO NOT MISS IT!
IT'S THE YEAR'S CHAMPION TECHNICOLOR MUSICAL
"BROADWAY RHYTHM"
STARRING: George Glynn Charles MURPHY SIMMS WINNINGER

TO-MORROW: **"THE SCARLET CLAW"**

SHOWING TO-DAY
MAJESTIC At 2.30, 5.20, 7.20 & 9.20 p.m.

"GYPSY WILDCAT"

IN TECHNICOLOR

SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith



"I wouldn't be too particular about waiting for that dream man of yours—why, some of these nice boys at the beach may be future grocers or butchers!"

SHIPPING NEWS

Alcanta Carriers: Glory 2, Despatcher, Hogue, South Wall Tidal Basin; Penn, on Hogue; Finisterre, 7, Eastern Vessels, Alacritty, North Wall; Opium, 1, Whitland, Bay 8.

Chinese: Lant, Mei Chen, Lanchuk, Ship run by Dr. Lee, Transport Office, Peking, Comopolitain Dock; CTU 102, McCaffery (D.D. 600) A4, Naha (A27) U.S. Customs, Mar 10, 1946, Florida Bay, Kowloon Bay.

Hospital Ship: Taites, Kowloon Wharf, Commercial Office, Taites, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

Ship: 11245 Tamar, (Afoat) 11246, 11247, 11248, 11249, 11250, 11251, 11252, 11253, 11254, 11255, 11256, 11257, 11258, 11259, 11260, 11261, 11262, 11263, 11264, 11265, 11266, 11267, 11268, 11269, 11270, 11271, 11272, 11273, 11274, 11275, 11276, 11277, 11278, 11279, 11280, 11281, 11282, 11283, 11284, 11285, 11286, 11287, 11288, 11289, 11290, 11291, 11292, 11293, 11294, 11295, 11296, 11297, 11298, 11299, 11300, 11301, 11302, 11303, 11304, 11305, 11306, 11307, 11308, 11309, 11310, 11311, 11312, 11313, 11314, 11315, 11316, 11317, 11318, 11319, 11320, 11321, 11322, 11323, 11324, 11325, 11326, 11327, 11328, 11329, 11330, 11331, 11332, 11333, 11334, 11335, 11336, 11337, 11338, 11339, 11340, 11341, 11342, 11343, 11344, 11345, 11346, 11347, 11348, 11349, 11350, 11351, 11352, 11353, 11354, 11355, 11356, 11357, 11358, 11359, 11360, 11361, 11362, 11363, 11364, 11365, 11366, 11367, 11368, 11369, 11370, 11371, 11372, 11373, 11374, 11375, 11376, 11377, 11378, 11379, 11380, 11381, 11382, 11383, 11384, 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Ship: 11245 Tamar, (Afoat) 11246, 11247, 11248, 11249, 11250, 11251, 11252, 11253, 11254, 11255, 11256, 11257, 11258, 11259, 11260, 11261, 11262, 11263, 11264, 11265, 11266, 11267, 11268, 11269, 11270, 11271, 11272, 11273, 11274, 11275, 11276, 11277, 11278, 11279, 11280, 11281, 11282, 11283, 11284, 11285, 11286, 11287, 11288, 11289, 11290, 11291, 11292, 11293, 11294, 11295, 11296, 11297, 11298, 11299, 11300, 11301, 11302, 11303, 11304, 11305, 11306, 11307, 11308, 11309, 11310, 11311, 11312, 11313, 11314, 11315, 11316, 11317, 11318, 11319, 11320, 11321, 11322, 11323, 11324, 11325, 11326, 11327, 11328, 11329, 11330, 11331, 11332, 11333, 11334, 11335, 11336, 11337, 11338, 11339, 11340, 11341, 11342, 11343, 11344, 11345, 11346, 11347, 11348, 11349, 11350, 11351, 11352, 11353, 11354, 11355, 11356, 11357, 11358, 11359, 11360, 11361, 11362, 11363, 11364, 11365, 11366, 11367, 11368, 11369, 11370, 11371, 11372, 11373, 11374, 11375, 11376, 11377, 11378, 11379, 11380, 11381, 11382, 11383, 11384, 11385, 11386, 11387, 11388, 11389, 11390, 11391, 11392, 11393, 11394, 11395, 11396, 11397, 11398, 11399, 11400, 11401, 11402, 11403, 11404, 11405, 11406, 11407, 11408, 11409, 11410, 11411, 11412, 11413, 11414, 11415, 11416, 11417, 11418, 11419, 11420, 11421, 11422, 11423, 11424, 11425, 11426, 11427, 11428, 11429, 11430, 11431, 11432, 11433, 11434, 11435, 11436, 11437, 11438, 11439, 11440, 11441, 11442, 11443, 11444, 11445, 11446, 11447, 11448, 11449, 11450, 11451, 11452, 11453, 11454, 11455, 11456, 11457, 11458, 11459, 11460, 11461, 11462, 11463, 11464, 11465, 11466, 11467, 11468, 11469, 11470, 11471, 11472, 11473, 11474, 11475, 11476, 11477, 11478, 11479, 11480, 11481, 11482, 11483, 11484, 11485, 11486, 11487, 11488, 11489, 11490, 11491, 11492, 11493, 11494, 11495, 11496, 11497,